

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus you note; Numbers, and Deuteronomy, which Moses wrote; Joshua, Judges, when Ruth leaves her home, Samuel, Kings, then Chronicles come; Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther, the Jew, Patient Job, David's Psalms, and Proverbs for you, Ecclesiastes, and wise Solomon's Song, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations for wrong, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea follow suit, With Joel, and Amos, who gathered the fruit, Obadiah, then Jonah, who fled from his God, Micah, and Nahum, foretelling the rod, Habakkuk the grand, and woeful Zephaniah, Haggai, church builder, and godly Zachariah; The prophet Malachi, both plain and terse, Both close Old Testament blessings and curse.

TUNE—*Missionary Hymn*, We love the books of Matthew, Of Mark, and Luke, and John, The life of God our Saviour Is what they dwell upon; The Acts, and also Romans, Corinthians, too, you see; Galatians, and Ephesians, Bring Christ to you and me.

Philippians, and Colossians, Are next in order here, Thessalonians and Timothy, In twain doth appear; Then Titus, and Philemon, And Hebrews, rich in truth, With James and the two Peters, That set old age and youth.

John writes to little children, And gives epistles three; While Jude discourses plainly Of what we each should be: The last is Revelation, To all the nations sent; And thus we have completed The whole New Testament.

\*A little pleasant memorizing exercise, at home or in the Sabbath school, will render the names and order of the sacred books familiar.

#### Project to Establish a Deaf-Mute Institution in Rochester.

IMPORTANT MEETING LAST EVENING TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT—AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

(From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, Friday, Feb. 4th, 1876.)

A meeting of citizens interested in the foundation of a deaf and dumb institution in this city, was held last evening in the Mayor's office, to devise some means for future proceedings in the matter. A large number of deaf-mutes, both male and female, were present, and took great interest in the proceedings, which were translated for them by Dr. Gallaudet and Mr. Westervelt, of the New York Institution.

Shortly before eight o'clock Mayor Clarkson called the meeting to order and explained its object.

On motion his honor was appointed Chairman of the evening, and Edward P. Hart, Secretary.

The proceedings were commenced by a prayer from Dr. Anderson, after which Dr. Gallaudet said that, in order to bring the matter formally before the meeting, he would offer the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That it is expedient to found an institution in this city for deaf-mutes, which shall be known as the Western New York Deaf-mute Institution.

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to briefly address the meeting in regard to the necessity of such an institution in Rochester, and stated that the Legislature had recognized the importance of educating every deaf-mute child in the State of a proper age, and had voted \$300 for each inmate of an institution receiving instruction, over twelve years of age; under that age, they were by law county charges, and would be provided for by the county. The State did not wish to limit their education, but, on the contrary, it required that every child within its borders over that age should be educated. But at the present time the means of education were not sufficient. About a year ago the New York Institution was so overcrowded, having between five and six hundred pupils, that it was deemed expedient to establish a similar institution in Rome, known as the Central New York Institution. It commenced in a small way, but had now 59 pupils, and still the number in the New York Institution had not diminished. This fact led to the thought of establishing another institution in Western New York. The idea had been encouraged by influential citizens in Rochester, and he trusted that the results following this meeting would be in every way beneficial. The speaker then went on to give a brief description of the origin of the system of instruction of deaf-mutes, relating that the system at present in vogue was the French system, first taught by the Abbé de l'Epee, who felt that the language of signs was the right method of learning these unfortunate. This system was first introduced into this country at Hartford, by the speaker's father, with Laurent Clerc as teacher, who established the first institution in April, 1817. There are now some forty of these institutions scattered throughout the country. In speaking of statistics, Dr. Gallaudet said at first they calculated that there was one deaf-mute to every 2,000 inhabitants, but later calculations showed the ratio to be one in 1,600, so that there was quite a large proportion of the community growing up without any educational facilities. The way seemed to be opened to move on directly in the matter. In Rome they commenced a year ago in a very small way, but Providence had led them on very pleasantly. All that was necessary was to appoint a Board of Trustees and let them go to work. He then introduced Mr. Westervelt, who, he said, would give them some statistics in this matter.

The last named gentleman then read statistics showing:

That in the United States, taken as a whole, there was one deaf-mute to every

# The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME V.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1876.

NUMBER 7.

1,600 of the population. In the newer States and Territories the number was much smaller. An article on the deaf and dumb in Appleton's New Encyclopedia stated that in Idaho the census of 1870 returned one deaf-mute to every 15,000, while in the District of Columbia, which, as part of Maryland, was one of the older colonies, to every 982 of the population there was one deaf-mute; this large proportion being due in part to the presence of some sixty college students and directly under the eye of the Commissioner, the enumeration was perhaps more carefully made. There was a much smaller proportion of deaf-mutes in this State than in the District of Columbia, though an estimate of one in 1,200 was supported by facts, so far as he had obtained satisfactory statistics. By the census of 1870 the population of Rochester was 63,285. The above estimate would give from this city 53 deaf-mutes. A list of the deaf-mutes of this city was made, which, though incomplete, contained over sixty names. The count of including Madison had a population of 1,440,000, and by the above proportion there were 1,200 deaf-mutes in these counties in the year 1870. From the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction he found that thirty-five per cent. of the population were between the ages of 5 and 21 years. This per cent. of the deaf-mute population would give 420; but as the limit of school age of deaf-mutes was from six to twenty-five years, there was a larger number than this within its limits. Again, Mr. Gilmour's report showed that sixty-five per cent. of the children of school age attended school. If the compulsory education act was enforced a much larger number would be in attendance.

If deaf-mutes took advantage of all the time allowed them, over eighty-five per cent. of those of school age, or of the above 420 it could be estimated that 357 would now be attending school.

The education of these mutes was a duty which the State owed to itself, as well as to the mute. Uneducated, he was dependent upon parents or friends, or was a pauper for life. If it was deemed wise to enforce the compulsory education in the case of speaking children, it was doubly so with deaf-mutes; but cruel indeed was the law which would require its executive to tear children from the mother's arms to send them hundreds of miles from loving care, so that to the poor, assistance in sickness or attendance in death was impossible.

He further stated that the census of seventeen of the western counties returned 112 for whom educational privileges were not provided. There were 170 from the western counties now attending the New York institution.

It had discovered over thirty deaf-mutes who were above the age as limited by law and too old to gain any great advantage from school privileges.

Dr. Anderson was the next speaker and said that, although he had very little knowledge in reference to this matter, he would like to see some hearty measures taken for securing an institution of this kind here, and he thought, as the way seemed so clear, that it ought to be started. Such an institution here would be a great saving to parents of deaf-mutes, as they would not be under the necessity of sending their children to New York to be educated, besides, in time of sickness, they could be near them. It was necessary that deaf-mutes should have some education, as without their intellectual status must be very low. He hoped that the effort that had been begun would be successful in adding one more attraction to our beautiful city.

Dr. C. E. Rider was very anxious that such an organization should be made. In his practice he had found a great number of deaf-mutes. Some two or three years ago there was an epidemic of spotted fever that left a great number of children dead. He did not think the estimates made were too great. He judged simply from observation and not from any statistics. The uneducated deaf-mute was but little developed either morally or mentally, and he would be glad to see the institution established.

Prof. S. A. Lattimore also gave his observations in reference to deaf-mutes, and thought education in such an institution, as was proposed to be established, would be exceedingly beneficial.

D. M. Dewey was also greatly in favor of establishing such an institution, and he thought he would like to hear some of the deaf-mutes express their opinions on the subject, if Dr. Gallaudet would translate them.

John C. Acker, one of the mutes, on the invitation of Dr. Gallaudet, said he thought it would be of great importance to have a deaf-mute institution in Rochester, as several parents of deaf-mute children had already spoken to him on the subject. He hoped the gentlemen present would go on with this good work.

No more discussions following, Dr. Gallaudet's motion was put and carried.

Dr. Anderson moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to choose fifteen gentlemen to act as trustees.

G. H. Perkins, Dr. H. W. Dean and Al. Booth were appointed as such committee and retired for deliberation.

After a short absence they returned and presented the following names,

which, on a motion of Dr. Anderson, were accepted:

George G. Clarkson, William S. Ely, Thomas Gallaudet, S. D. Porter, L. H. Morgan, Aaron Erickson, S. A. Ellis, S. A. Lattimore, C. E. Rider, G. H. Perkins, Oscar Craig, M. F. Reynolds, E. Darwin Smith, E. P. Hart, Seth H. Terry.

Marcus Michaels moved that the Trustees be empowered to take measures for accomplishing the objects of this meeting. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES THIS MORNING.

According to notice given last evening, the Trustees of the new Deaf and Dumb Institution met this morning in the Mayor's office.

President Clarkson was appointed temporary Chairman, and Edward Hart temporary Secretary.

The minutes of last night's meeting were read and approved.

Articles of incorporation were drawn up and signed by those present.

On a motion of Dr. Gallaudet the constitution of the Central New York Institution with a few necessary alterations, was adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—Hon. E. Darwin Smith, Vice President—Hon. George G. Clarkson.

2d Vice President—S. A. Ellis.

Secretary—Edward P. Hart.

Treasurer—Gilman H. Perkins.

Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, S. A. Ellis and Dr. C. E. Rider were appointed a committee to draw up a form of by-laws.

The following gentlemen were appointed an executive committee: Oscar Craig, M. F. Reynolds, G. H. Perkins, C. E. Rider, W. S. Ely, L. H. Morgan, Seth H. Terry.

On motion of Dr. Gallaudet, Z. F. Westervelt was appointed Principal of the Institution, with the understanding that his active duties were not to commence until the institution was opened in the Fall.

The meeting then adjourned till Friday evening, February 11th.

A Glimpse of Gen. Washington.

One other scene may properly be added to this brief record of the struggles and triumphs of old New York. There came a sunshiny day in April, 1789, when George Washington, President-elect of the United States by the unanimous voice of the people, stood on a balcony in front of the Senate Chamber in the old Federal Hall on Wall street, to take the oath of office. An immense multitude filled the streets, and the windows and roofs of the adjoining houses.

Clad in a suit of dark brown cloth of American manufacture, with hair powdered, and with white silk stockings, silver shoe buckles and steel-billed dress sword, the hero who had led the colonies to their independence came modestly forward to take up the burdens that peace had brought.

Profound silence fell upon the multitude as Washington responded solemnly to the reading of the oath of office, "I swear—so help me God." Then, amid cheers, the display of flags, and the ringing of all the bells in the city, our first President turned to face the duties his countrymen had imposed upon him. In sight of those who would have made an idol of him, Washington's first act was to seek the aid of other strength than his own. In the calm sunshine of that April afternoon, fragrant with the promise of seed-time and the promise of harvest, we leave him on his knees in Old St. Paul's, bowed with the simplicity of a child at the feet of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.—*Scribner for February*

#### Curious People.

There is in China a remarkable people known as "the nameless sect." They profess "an old religion," which prevails more or less over China, but especially in the provinces of Shantung, Disliked and persecuted by the civil authorities, they have for a long time intruded to keep their beliefs and practices secret. Their religion is said to be the remnant of the native churches planted centuries ago in China by Nestorian missionaries, who are said to have preached the gospel for nearly a thousand years through Southern and Middle Asia with marvelous energy and success, and to have exerted a powerful influence on that part. It is thought that they may be

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# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.  
FORT LEWIS SELLINEY, Associate Editor  
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

The DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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If not paid within six months,	2.00
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All communications relative to the Foreign Department should be sent to the Foreign Editor, HENRY WINTER SYLE, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Address, DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1876.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Good News for Western New York Deaf-Mutes.

On the first page are published the proceedings of the meeting which was held in Rochester on the evening of Feb. 4th inst., in the interest of founding the Western New York Deaf-mute Institution.

It will be seen that the matter has taken definite shape, and that there will be an institution built in that city there is but little chance for doubt. The project is in the hands of a board of trustees who fully understand the need of such an institution and who fully realize the benefits which would arise therefrom. A little skillful engineering by the board will secure to Rochester the site of the WESTERN NEW YORK DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTION.

## The Centennial Convention.

It was expected that an answer to the petition of the Philadelphia Deaf-mute Mission, for the use of the Institution buildings by deaf-mutes visiting the city at the time of the proposed convention, would be made by the Board of Directors at their meeting in the fore-part of the month, but no decided action was taken on it.

Several considerations, some very weighty and apparent enough on a closer view of the subject, have combined to make the question of opening the buildings for the purpose petitioned, a rather delicate one.

First of all, be it understood, the gentlemen of the Board are in sympathy with the movement. They wish to aid to the extent of their power these centennial plans of the deaf, in whom as a class, by virtue of the very nature of their position, they feel a deep interest—but they also wish to do the right thing, grudging no expense therein.

The first confronting difficulty is their knowledge of the capacity of the building, and their doubt concerning the number that will seek its privileges and accommodation. They do not like to throw open the doors with the probability before them of an arrival of deaf-mutes in numbers far in excess of their ability to accommodate, thus necessitating the turning away of many at a time when the city will be so crowded—many who had come counting on living in the Institution, and who might be ill supplied with money to board themselves.

Again, the graduates of the Pennsylvania Institution alone number over 1,600 and the idea is gaining that very likely enough of these will come to fill the buildings, and, if any can be received, the Board, of course, naturally and properly, feel that their own graduates have the first claim to hospitality, though if room were left, they would be happy to receive others not graduates of that Institution than they are compelled to exert.

In view of these things the Board wish to consider matters a little longer. The building cannot be expanded indefinitely to receive five hundred or a thousand. Its capacity is limited. But we shall doubtless hear from them before long.

The Philadelphia plan lacks an essential feature of this New York convention. The Institution is petitioned to furnish lodgings only, and board must be found by the attendant himself. This item of expense will be great or small according to the quality and quantity of food consumed, which can be procured at any hotel or restaurant in the city. This will debar some from attending, though what proportion it is impossible to calculate with any accuracy. One thing is clear, the number will not be as large as it would, were everything gratis.

Railroad fare is another element in the problem. The deaf-mute going to this convention will be on a par with all men. All railroad companies will sell tickets at special rates during centennial time; our latest advices are that the reduction will be twenty-five per cent. from regular rates. Of the attendance this, if anything, will favor an increase.

The solicitude of the Board concerning their own graduates, is by no means a thought to a mere contingency. Knowing the Institution to be open many will seize the opportunity to visit old scenes, and to such as reside in the interior towns of the State, the State pride in the Centennial and its own attractions will be magnets too powerful to resist. Moreover the Pennsylvania deaf-mute has never had a local convention; if he has attended any, it has been that of another State. What is more natural for him, then, than to desire to attend this one of his own.

As to the attendance as a whole and its probable proportions, we have another straw to show the bearing of the wind. At the Rochester Convention in 1873, a gentleman was present from Virginia as a delegate, with special instructions from a committee of twenty, to inquire the sentiments of Northern mutes concerning this very Centennial Convention, and with authority to promote a goodly attendance from the South. What effect subsequent events have had on the ardor and enthusiasm as conveyed by this representative, we do not know; but we should be sorry if they are still living in hope—to be disappointed.

Let us suppose for the moment that the Board consent to the use of the building under certain restrictions and regulations; with the understanding that their graduates are to have the first choice. This will enable the Convention to organize, and the secretary could, with the assistance of the deaf-mute press and mail, secure a list of those who will attend, and giving Pennsylvania graduates the preference always, he could tell pretty accurately the number of such coming and how much space was available for outsiders. Of course the rule would have to be strict that no one could secure a place without communication with the secretary and that, too, not beyond a certain date. It is probable that if there existed a surplus over and above the Institution's capacity, some arrangement could be made for lodging elsewhere, and if the terms suited the pocket of the applicant, he might come on.

There is something of a number that will attend anyway and are perfectly able to board and lodge where they please. Others have friends and relatives in the city, and have standing invitations to stop with them. So the Institution will not be called upon to lodge everybody.

We do not presume to teach anybody anything. What suggestions we have made are suggestions merely, and as such they are respectfully submitted.

## Interesting to Teachers of Deaf-Mutes.

The attention of teachers in deaf-mute institutions is invited to a very reliable article, published elsewhere, under the heading "Difficulties in Teaching Language." This is a subject interesting to teachers and worthy of study among the deaf-mutes, for it is a well known fact that there are a great many deaf-mutes all over the land who are expert in the command of graceful and intelligible sign-

language, and at the same time very deficient in the art of properly using and understanding the English language.

We take pleasure in publishing the article referred to, and our columns are open to others who may wish to treat upon the subject.

## Order of Elect Surds.

We take pleasure in referring our readers to the roll of membership of this order, published in another column. No society of deaf-mutes exists with a constitution founded on principles as sound and as good. Like all things of stability and practical worth, it is of slow growth; but in the years to come, it will be like a towering oak, dispensing its benefits and blessings.

No man or woman is safe while the least remnant of cough or cold, or any symptoms of pulmonary disease lingers in the system. Expel the cause of danger with HALE'S HONEY OF HORHOUND AND TAR.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

## National Deaf-Mute College.

### PROSPECTIVE INVESTIGATION.

#### Special Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Stevenson (Ind., Ill.) offered a resolution instructing the committee for the District of Columbia to examine into the expenditures and management since the year 1862 (or since their respective creations) of the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, the Columbia Hospital for Women, the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, the Reform School and the Freedmen's Hospital, for all of which annual appropriations have been made by Congress. Adopted.

## Minneapolis News.

(From the St. Paul Press, Dec. 16, 1875.)

A miserable sneak thief registered at the First National Hotel, on Tuesday evening, and walked off with a deaf and dumb guest's clothes and money, \$30.80. The deaf and dumb man is Mike O'Reilly, of Wabasha, who desired to be called early, and was therefore instructed to leave his door unbolted, as otherwise he might not hear the porter's gentle rap. He didn't, nor did he hear some sneak thief enter his room and carry off his clothing, but discovered that it had been carried off about the time he wanted to dress, yesterday morning. He never said a word, but kept up a good deal of thinking, you know. The hotel proprietors furnished him a new outfit, but haven't yet discovered the thief.

Michael O'Reilly graduated from the Minnesota Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, last June. He was a good, steady boy at school, full of fun and anecdote. He used to delight in gathering a crowd of boys around him and amuse them by telling stories and experiences. This event will add to his store. He learned the cooper's trade at school, and is a good workman.

We have received the following clipping from some paper, the name of which is not given, in relation to the arrest of the thief:

"He was stopped at St. Paul, and brought back to this city on Friday evening. We refer to the chap who recently stole the deaf and dumb man's wearing apparel at the First National Hotel, and the fur overcoat from the Clark House. He was arrayed in the deaf and dumb man's clothes when arrested, and gave his name as Howard, but when he was arraigned at the municipal court yesterday he acknowledged that his maiden name was Michael Riley. He had refreshed his memory by examining the name indelibly written upon the clothes he wore. Perhaps he is a twin brother of the unfortunate man of that name from whom he took the garments. His examination before Judge Cooley was postponed until Tuesday next, and in default of \$500 bail, he reposes in the county rat trap and diets on bread and molasses meanwhile."

**Religious Service at Potsdam.**

DIOCESSE OF ALBANY.

Convocation of Ogdensburg.

Office of the Archdeacon.

CHRIST CHURCH RECTOR,

ROUSES POINT, N. Y.,

February 9th, A. D. 1876.

A service in the sign language for deaf-mutes, will be held, God willing, in Trinity Church, Potsdam, by the Rev. G. C. Pennell, S. T. D., Archdeacon of the Convocation of Ogdensburg, and Missionary to Deaf-mutes in the Diocese of Albany. The Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., general manager of the Church Mission to Deaf-mutes, is expected to be present and take part in the services and preaching.

The services are arranged as follows:

Wednesday Evening, February 23d, Conference in the Church at 6:30.

Thursday Morning, February 24, Festival of S. Matthias. Communion Service, 10:30 o'clock.

Evening Service, 7 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

Please send word to the Rev. H. R. Howard, the Rector of Trinity Church, Potsdam, if you expect to be present.

GEORGE C. PENNELL,

Missionary to Deaf-mutes.

HENRY R. HOWARD,

Rector of Trinity Church, Potsdam.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Institution.

PHILA. AND FOR THE WORLD.

The regular annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was held at the institution, at Broad and Pine streets, yesterday afternoon. Hon. George Sharpwood presided, and James J. Barclay acted as secretary. The reports of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer, and Principal of the Institution were read. The accommodations of the institution have been doubled by the erection of new buildings, and greatly improved by the renovation of the old buildings. By these improvements the directors were enabled to receive 103 new pupils from this State last year. Three hundred and fifty pupils can be accommodated. There are 297 inmates at present, 30 of whom are supported by their friends. Of the 297 pupils, 25 are from Luzerne county, 16 from Schuylkill, and 13 from Berks county. The report of Mr. Foster, the principal, contains an interesting history of the foundation of the institution, over sixty years ago, by Robert Vaux, Horace Binney, C. Biddle, Jacob Gratz, Dr. N. Chapman, Bishop White, its first president, William Meredith, and others. Mr. Henry J. Williams is the only original director remaining in the board. The first institution was started on Market street west of Broad, then removed to Eleventh and Market streets,

and in November, 1825, moved to the present place. The State supports the indigent deaf-mutes. The treasurer's report states that the cost of the new buildings and for renovating the old ones, exclusive of furniture, was \$150,000, of which \$50,000 was contributed. It is hoped that the State will appropriate \$100,000, as it is a State institution. The following officers were elected for 1876: President, George Sharwood, LL. D.; Vice Presidents, Henry J. Williams, Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., William Welsh, and F. Thornton Lewis; Secretary, James J. Barclay; Treasurer, S. Weir Lewis; Directors, James Pollock, William Bigler, of Clearfield county; Edmund C. Evans, M. D., George A. Wood, Abraham R. Perkins, Charles Willing, M. D., John Ashurst, Morton P. Henry, T. Hewson Baché, M. D., Edward C. Biddle, Charles Wheeler, J. I. Clarke Hare, LL. D., Samuel A. Crozer, of Delaware; Joseph Patterson, A. M. Collins, Isaac Hazlehurst, Daniel M. Fox, John J. Pearson, of Dauphin; Stephen H. Brooke, Caleb J. Milne, Emlyn Hutchinson, Samuel Bradford, Charles C. Harrison, and William S. Rhine. Having no other business of importance to transact the meeting then adjourned.—Philadelphia Press, Jan. 20, 1876.

## Probable Reduction in Appropriations to the National Deaf-Mute College.

### Special Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In addition to the general appropriation bills, the House Committee propose the following cutting down in some of the prominent items of expense incidental to the public service, but not absolutely essential to its efficient administration:

Capitol Grounds, Insane Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Lying-in Hospital and Smithsonian Institute—	\$80,500
Estimate for 1876-77,	250,000
Approximate appropriation,	
Reduction,	\$550,500

## New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes.

### Result of an Elopement.

Treasurer—Joseph O. Sanger, Westboro', Mass.

Secretary—Prof. Wm. H. Weeks, American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn.

Trustees—Thomas Brown, Esq., West Henriker, N. H., Prof. Wm. H. Weeks, Hartford, Conn., Joseph O. Sanger, Westboro', Mass.

## AN APPEAL TO THE DEAF-MUTES OF NEW ENGLAND, THEIR FRIENDS, AND THE CHARITABLE PUBLIC.

This Association was organized in 1854, and was named after the illustrious founder of deaf-mute instruction in America, the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet.

Having for its object the general welfare and social improvement of deaf-mutes, the operations of the Association have been hitherto mainly restricted to conventions, which, while they have resulted in good to our scattered class, yet a lack of funds has prevented the carrying out of any definite plans in aid of the object. Various plans have been considered chiefly with a view to supplement the education obtained at the American Asylum and elsewhere, by some definite arrangement to provide employment for those able to work and to procure a livelihood in some practicable way to any that may be physically disqualified from laboring at mechanical pursuits, or who are from any cause deprived of a suitable home.

From various circumstances, quite a number of deaf-mutes have become a partial or entire burden upon relatives and friends who have very limited means. Though the latter have a fellow-feeling for the former, and make sacrifices for their benefit, yet they are often sorely perplexed to know what to do. Such persons would surely consider an Industrial Home for deaf-mutes a great blessing, and would contribute something toward its establishment.

Experience has proved that a large portion of deaf-mutes do not, and cannot stand upon an equality with their more favored hearing brethren and are often in great strait for the means to maintain themselves, and in many instances fraud and oppression are practiced upon them. It has been determined by the officers of this Association to establish within a reasonable distance from the city of Potsdam, an Industrial Home for deaf-mutes.

It is proposed to purchase a farm with suitable buildings, and to try the experiment of providing employment for any deaf-mutes who are willing to work, either on the farm or in the practice of such trades or mechanical pursuits as may be suited to their taste or ability.

It is not intended to make it a poor-house or infirmary. Honest and cheerful labor shall receive the reward it deserves, and if sickness or disability follow, as doubtless may happen in the course of time, the comforts of a Home shall be considered as due to those who have worked according to their strength. If old age should come, we shall have the satisfaction of caring for our own, who have labored in the day of labor and whose declining years are to be tenderly provided for.

The N. E. Gallaudet Association is well known to deaf-mutes, and has their confidence.

A recent bequest to its Treasury, by Miss Eliza Morrison, late of Peterboro', N. H., of five hundred dollars, forms a nucleus for a fund that shall enable us to procure the farm and prepare it for early use. A moderate amount will establish The Deaf-mutes' Industrial Home.

The plan has received the cordial approval of some of the wisest and best of our friends.

As President of the Association, I feel an intense interest in the welfare of our fellow deaf-mutes, and I pledge my heartiest effort for the accomplishment of our friends.

Last Sunday was a remarkably pleasant day, and the attendance at church was very large.

Industrial Home and shall personally labor to that end.

This appeal is now made asking your co-operation.

Give us of your means, be the amount large or small, but give quickly, as the Home should be in operation by the coming spring. It is believed that if started with prudence and managed with propriety by competent men, that the Home will very shortly become self supporting. Canvassers will be authorized to solicit subscriptions, which will be provided with a proper certificate signed by the President and Trustees; contributions or subscriptions may also be made directly to the undersigned to whom all communications should be addressed.

WILLIAM B. SWETT, President.

Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 15, 1875.

## DIED:

HAMILTON—In Northampton, Mass., December 24, 1875, of consumption, Miss Catharine S. Hamilton, aged 24 years. She was a graduate of the Halfax (N. S.) and Hartford (Conn.) Institutions for Deaf-mutes, and in her last hours made peace with her Maker.

MORGAN—In Watertown, N. Y., at his residence, No. 59 Franklin Street, Feb. 4, 1876, Mr. Caleb B. Morgan, aged 80 years.

</div

**Order of Elect Surds.**  
(Founded A. D. 1866.)

THE GRAND LODGE.  
Grand Master—Fort Lewis Seliney,  
Deputy Grand Master—Henry C. Rider.  
Grand Secretary—Jacob J. Siegman.  
Grand Treasurer—Henry Winter Syle.  
Grand Councillors—Thomas J. Trist,  
Alphonso Rowland, B. Lloyd,  
David R. Tillingshast, James S. Wells.

ADELPHI LODGE, NO. 1.

New York City.  
Office. Name. Admitted. Deg.  
Master—Thomas H. Jewell, 1857 Comp.  
Deputy Master—Chas. W. VanTassel, " "  
Secretary—Henry D. Reaves, " "  
Treasurer—Rowland B. Lloyd, 1866 "  
Edward C. Bull, 1869 "  
Martin Boyce, 1870 "  
Joseph L. Clemens, 1871 " Asst.  
William A. Jackson, 1875 " Prob'l  
James O'Neil, " "

SILENTIA LODGE, NO. 2.

New York City.  
Office. Name. Admitted. Deg.  
Master—James M. Brown, 1867 Comp.  
Deputy Master—Samuel M. Brown, 1869 "  
Secretary—Samuel W. McClelland, 1872 "  
Treasurer—Gustave Fershein, 1873 "  
Charles S. Newell, Jr., 1867 "  
William E. Schenck, 1873 Asst.  
George L. Reynolds, 1872 "

UNAFFILIATED MEMBERS.

Name. Admitted. Deg. Residence.  
B. P. Holmes, 1867 Comp. Clarence Hills, Ill.  
R. T. Thompson, " " Olathe, Kan.  
Peter Witcher, " " Port Jervis, N. Y.  
W. W. Angus, 1867 Indianaapolis, Ind.  
John J. Borden, " " Jackson, Mich.  
A. B. Carpenter, " " East Bloomfield, N. Y.  
John E. Devan, " " Naples, N. Y.  
A. S. Gardner, " " Illinois  
Gilbert Hicks, " " Old Westbury, L. I.  
Willis Hubbard, " " Flint, Mich.  
Alphonso Johnson, " " Rome, N. Y.  
Albert P. Knight, " " Gouverneur, N. Y.  
Henry C. Rider, " " Mexico, N. Y.  
John W. Sibley, " " Salem, Oregon  
D. R. Tillingshast, " " Washington, D. C.  
Wm. G. Jones, 1868 " Raleigh, N. C.  
F. B. Thompson, " " New York City.  
T. J. Trist, " " Bound Brook, N. J.  
J. H. Barnes, 1869 " Philadelphia, Penn.  
W. L. Barnes, " " Baton Rouge, La.  
Peter B. Gillett, " " Troy, N. Y.  
Fort L. Selney, " " Flemington, N. J.  
Hiram L. Ball, 1870 " Rome, N. Y.  
S. H. Howard, " " Mexico, N. Y.  
W. F. Johnston, Jr., 1872 " Arcade, N. Y.  
S. E. Brewer, 1872 " Richmond, Va.  
Randall Douglas, " " Orange, N. J.  
John E. Frazee, " " Oklahoma City.  
William Hobing, " " Rochester, N. Y.  
F. E. Robinson, " " Conewango, N. Y.  
J. J. Siegman, " " Utica, N. Y.  
Henry W. Syle, " " Philadelphia, Penn.  
Wm. H. Halsey, " " Asst.  
James Steppon, " " Newark, N. J.  
Wm. W. Weeks, " " Hartford, Conn.  
H. M. Fairman, 1873 Comp. " " Asst.  
Marcus H. Kerr, " " Jackson, Mich.  
John W. Michaels, " " Asst.  
Wm. J. Nelson, " " Richmond, Va.  
Frank Read, " " Aurora, N. Y.  
J. D. Egan, " " Jacksonville, Ill.  
James E. Devan, " " Albany, Orange,  
Theo. D'Estralla, " " Syracuse, N. Y.  
S. W. Fitch, " " Oakland, Calif.  
John H. LaRue, " " Flint, Mich.  
C. O. Upham, " " Salem, Oregon  
J. T. Southwick, 1875 Comp. " " Watertown, N. Y.  
James Steppon, " " Albany, N. Y.  
J. M. Miller, " " Asst.  
W. R. Cullingworth, " " Philadelphia, Pa.  
Wm. McKinney, " " Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dennis Mahoney, " " Albany, N. Y.  
James C. Ritter, " " Troy, N. Y.  
Austin W. Mann, 1876 " Flint, Mich.  
John Scheetz, " " Philadelphia, Pa.

The address of the Grand Master is Rome, N. Y.; that of the Grand Secretary, County Clerk's office, Utica, N. Y., and that of the Grand Treasurer, United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa. The headquarters of the Grand Lodge is Rome, N. Y. Two local lodges are noted as already formed; a dispensation has been granted to one in Philadelphia, and a fourth is soon to be located in Troy, N. Y. With the formation of lodges throughout the land, and the gradual increase of membership, plans of vital moment to every member will be perfected; under the admirable financial management of the order, the wherewithal to do much general and individual good is assured.

**Difficulties in Teaching Language.**

In an article two or three weeks ago, we made the proposition that, instead of squandering time and energy in the discussion of the difference in signs as used in the various institutions, we, the teachers in these institutions, might more profitably engage in a rehearsal of the difficulties we encounter in teaching, and how we deal with them in bringing them to the comprehension of our pupils. It is but reasonable to suppose that a great deal might be learned by the younger teachers from the older ones by such an interchange of experience, and it is to be hoped that a desire to be useful to deaf-mutes will constrain many to contribute.

Prefatory to what we propose saying, we would remark that, to the deaf-mute of ordinary intelligence, a short, concise form of expression presents no difficulty. It is the forms in which the predicate is far removed from the subject by intervening adjective or adverbial clauses, that most trouble him and baffle his efforts to grasp the idea presented; and it has been noticed by the writer that even mutes who have received several years' instruction, are loth to trust themselves in the use of relative or participial clauses; and when they are bold enough to do so, it is oftentimes but the rash leap of the inexperienced swimmer into water beyond his depth. There is great fault here somewhere, for unless our pupils become masters of such language, they can never hope to read even the common-place literature of the day, to say nothing of such works as abound in depth of argument and intricacy of expression.

On this occasion we will endeavor to give the most successful mode that we have ever tried, to teach the use of adjective clauses introduced by relatives.

Now, it would be absurd to attempt to teach a class such a thing until a certain degree of development and a pretty thorough knowledge of simpler language, had been attained. The class to be taught should also have some idea of grammar, especially the office of an adjective.

Having these prerequisites, the teacher may write upon the blackboard, under appropriate grammatical symbols, "A sick man needs a doctor," and then under it, "A man who is sick needs a doc-

tor," enclosing the expression *who is sick* in a brace, placing the same symbol over it as was given to *sick* in the preceding sentence, and drawing a curved line from *man* to *needs* to show the connection.

The teacher then "rises to explain" that *sick* is used to tell us what kind of a man needs a doctor, and that *who is sick* sustains exactly the same relation to *man*. To teach the use of *who* in this connection will occupy considerable time, and it should not be left until every pupil in the whole class is able to substitute the relative clause for the simple adjective and *vise versa*. (Perhaps nothing so much contributes to the ignorance of mutes in language as a want of thoroughness in what they are taught.) A useful drill is for the teacher to write two sentences, the latter the consequent of the former, as—*Mary is weak—She cannot lift a small table*, and require them to be contracted into one by means of the relative. The pupil must be made to note that two propositions are submitted in one sentence by its use, the more important being the sentence proper and the other an adjective limiting the subject.

Afterward *which* and *that* may be introduced in the same connection. These being mastered, the pupil may undertake such sentences as: "Mr. J., who is very wealthy, supports his brother's widow, who is poor." The teacher, as before, writing: "Mr. J. is wealthy. He supports his brother's widow. She is poor." In teaching *whom*, such sentences will probably be framed by the pupils as: "Mr. B., whom we saw him, is dead," and grammatical symbols must be used to indelibly stamp upon their minds the fact that the verb already having an object in *whom*, requires no other. If necessary, the teacher may write successively: "John cried an hour. Mr. B. struck him—cried an hour." "John, whom Mr. B. struck, cried an hour," connecting *John* and *cried*, and showing the pupil that in transferring *him* from its position after the verb to *one* before it, so as to combine two sentences into one, it changes its form to *whom*, and though it is not the same word, it is still the object. It would be well, too, to review the class on *who* in conjunction with *whom*, requiring them to substitute the one or the other, according as the subject acts or is acted upon.

By building on the foundation already laid, the teacher will find no great difficulty in getting his pupils to write both the contracted and expanded forms of such sentences as: "Mr. G., whose wife died a year ago, has married again." "Mr. L., on whose word we may depend, says that it thundered last night," and "This tree, against which I am leaning, must be a hundred years old."

This plan supposes a good deal of hard work on the part of the teacher, and yet our experience has been that the results are such as to justify any labor involved. In fact, we have the consolation that a deaf-mute who attains to an understanding of relative clauses in their various forms, has opened up to him a world of language which would otherwise have remained a sealed mystery.

**AMICUS LINGUA SCRIPTA.**

**The Centennial Convention.**

MR. EDITOR:—I am very glad to learn from your popular JOURNAL that such a most meritorious step was taken at the late meeting of the Literary Association of the Philadelphia Deaf-mute Mission looking towards a centennial convention, and it will, doubtless, receive from the American mute people warm approval; and also from the Directors a cheerful accord. There will be a grand gathering of silent people on this centennial occasion that the world may ever admire. The present is a centennial anniversary year of general rejoicing and reconciliation.

Without any motive to intrude on such a sonorous committee on arrangements towards the coming centennial convention of deaf-mutes, allow me, from my long experience, to give a few suggestions on the most convenient time for a general meeting, as the last Wednesday in August, or the first Wednesday of September. The latter is always the most favorable month for all pleasure meetings, provided, of course, that all schools for deaf-mutes agree to continue their vacations thus long. This would afford a good chance to all mutes who wish to enjoy this curious Centennial occasion.

It seems a good idea that a mute delegate or two, to each United States Senator, should represent each State in the Centennial assembly along with hearing delegates, whom their respective executive may appoint, to attend at State expense, in order to show that we deaf-mutes may not be behind in such privilages.

Should I live to be able to attend, I may perhaps be the oldest living pupil of the immortal Gallaudet and Clerc, and a Centennial convention of deaf-mutes, except Mrs. Laurent Clerc and Mrs. T. H. Gallaudet, and Mr. George Comstock, of Newport, R. I., if they should be present.

We have sixty pupils and that is our maximum for the present. Applications continue to come in, however, by letter and in person. A Committee of the Board is busy on plans for new buildings and divers ways and means, so that the spring may see lively times in the pushing forward of projects.

Dr. Gallaudet was in Rome on Monday evening, and held services in Zion's Church. A large number of deaf-mutes and their friends were present. The following day he attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Institution. It was the annual meeting. All the old officers and members were re-elected and a variety of business transacted, all of which directly concerns the Institution itself and calls for no publicity.

If the applications for the admission of pupils are large and constant, so are the applicants for appointments as teachers. Ten or a dozen have been received since the school was started.

The text books in use are Sander's

in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., some time during the coming summer.

If the readers of this paper will pardon a lady correspondent for taking what would seem, perhaps, too prominent a part in the public affairs of the deaf and dumb, she would like to say a word or two in reference to a subject which is, at present, so deeply interesting to them.

The one hundredth year of America's independence has just been ushered in, and the gala day for the celebration of national freedom is very near at hand. This occasion will, without doubt, be the greatest era in the history of deaf-mute education in America.

A little more than fifty years ago, there were only one or two schools for our people in the whole Union. We are surprised and gratified to see how rapidly the number has increased within this short interval. To prove what good and lasting results have already been achieved we will refer to the words of Dr. I. L. Peet, in who speaking of deaf-mute education in this country, once said, "The seed introduced from a foreign land, has germinated in a more congenial soil, received a similar nurture, and forth from its bosom has sprung a tree, whose offshoots planted in all quarters of our vast domain, have extended their spreading branches, until they have completely sheltered a class of unfortunate from the pitiless storms of ridicule and contempt, to which they had been exposed, and by their towering heights, have afforded them a means of ascending above the obscure mists of calumny and ignorance in which they had been enveloped."

And again, to quote from a piece of beautiful poetry, written years ago by the Doctor's amiable wife:

Brightly the star of Hope his path observe  
Above the lone mute's silent path,  
And lo! its shining beams have driven  
Aside the darkening cloud of wrath.

Need we say more? Every institution in the States, from Connecticut to California, should have its representative principal at this convention to help make it an occasion of unequalled success, and one which shall reflect honor upon the cause to which they are devoting themselves so faithfully.

**A Social Surprise Party.**

In the evening of the 3d inst., a surprise party was given to Miss Annie Leach, of New York, at the house of Miss Grace H. Hastings' parents in the village of East Aurora, N. Y. Miss Leach was visiting Miss Hastings, and the deaf-mutes of Buffalo conceived the idea of thus surprising her. The party was held in the parlor which was very neatly arranged, and a social time was enjoyed in a very pleasant manner. At about nine o'clock the company was invited to sit down to a very elegant supper which had been provided for the occasion. Too much cannot be said in praise of the bountiful feast. This being over they returned to the parlor where a very pleasant time was spent in playing different games and other amusing entertainments. At a late hour the company retired to rest till morning, when they took their leave with the unanimous verdict that they had enjoyed a very pleasant surprise. Among the guests present were Mrs. Preston, Misses Hazard and Kieman, all of Buffalo; Messrs. H. A. Rumrill, of Syracuse, A. Kowald and C. Webster, both of Buffalo. Misses Julia and Sarah Whalen, of Arcade, N. Y., Mr. C. O. Upham, of Watertown, N. Y., Mr. C. S. Fay, of Brocton, N. Y., and others were invited, but being unable to attend were excused. They were very much missed. This surprise party will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest entertainments which the intelligent deaf-mutes of Buffalo have ever enjoyed.

**K.**

**Sudden Death.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6th, 1876.  
Samuel W. Thompson, aged 39, and a graduate of the American Asylum, fell dead in a horse-car, on the 1st of February, while returning to his home from the skating rink. He had been skating several hours, and it is thought that over exertion and too much excitement caused a sudden attack of heart disease, which resulted in his death.

His funeral was attended at the Union Congregational Church, of which he had been member for 20 years. He was greatly esteemed, not only by the deaf-mutes of this city, but by all who knew him, for his uprightness of character and Christian demeanor.

**L.**

**The Central New York Institution.**

IT is some time since I have sent you any news. Well, we have all been busy.

Sometime since on a Saturday evening, a young man who had a magic lantern, came up to the institution and offered to exhibit it to the pupils. The lantern didn't look as if it was worth much, and we told him we had no money to waste on such things. He persisted and asked as compensation only to be allowed to pass around the hat after the entertainment. The older folks did not find much attraction; but the younger ones were pretty well pleased, and the few coppers that found their way into the revolving hat, can well be spared.

Later, the boys got up a show—*theatricals*, they insist we shall call it—in which comedy, tragedy, minstrelsy and pantomime were strangely blended, but it was Saturday night, and a dull Saturday night at that, and anything is better than nothing. The little ones, not yet arrived at years of discrimination, were, of course, delighted.

We have had several calls of late; among them a delegation from the Rensselaer County Board of Supervisors; Mrs. and Miss Denton, of Geneva, N. Y.; Mr. Thomas H. Jewell, of the New York Institution, who was on his way to Northern New York, with a lot of pupils enroute for their homes, the New York Institution being closed for a month.

We have about four inches of snow.

We live about three miles from Frazer City, and only about twenty rods from the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Yours truly,  
Z. DINEHART.

Union Readers and Swinton's Language Lessons. This latter is the principal text book of the advanced class, and appears to be just what is needed in the hands of the skillful teacher.

The Union Readers are used by Profs. Chamberlain and Seliney, the latter has a class of beginners and the former one somewhat advanced, but of what is known as the mixed variety. The principle underlying the course of instruction of the Institution is: The teacher should be his own text book. The intellectual standard of the teachers is therefore rigidly high. We do not bother ourselves about the merits and shortcomings of this or that text book by or that doctor of laws. It is sufficient to know that those who are forever quarreling about tools are very ordinary, not to say poor, workmen. A visit to the neighboring book store and the purchase of almost any ordinary primer will do, provided the teacher who has the class in charge knows how to go to work. These very arbitrary text books, where everything is regulated by tap of drum, and by which almost anybody having enough knowledge of English to understand a written direction, can teach a class whose intelligence is gauged by rote, and whose dullards are averaged with its geniuses, may do very well in certain quarters where it is boasted deaf-mute instruction is reduced to a science, but they find no place in the course of instruction here.

C. S. M.

Rome, N. Y., Feb. 5th, 1876.

Elmira, N. Y., Notes.

—

Judge Brewster's Sudden Sickness.

Our venerable and venerated townsmen, Judge Brewster, experienced a slight shock of paralysis yesterday morning. He was bathing at an early hour, before the rest of the family were up, and while stooping over to pick something from the floor he was seized with a sudden dizziness and fell to the floor insensible. When the family reached him he was found to be helpless, and in the greatest alarm they sent immediately for a doctor. Dr. DeWitt visited Judge Brewster and pronounced the difficulty paralysis. The judge soon recovered consciousness and has been gradually improving and to-day is much better. He converses without difficulty, though the arm and one side of the body, we believe the left side and arm, are helpless, though having their natural sensations. There is every reason to hope for his speedy recovery.—*Oscio, Paladium, Monday.*

**The Arctic Explorer.**

—

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 23d, in the Methodist church, an opportunity will be given for all to see and hear one of the far-famed North Pole explorers.

On Friday night Plymouth church resolved to require Mr. Bowen to produce his alleged evidence against Mr. Beecher with ten days' notice for preparation.

Mr. Beecher denounced Mr. Bowen as "a slanderer and a liar."

Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished

statesman and jurist, was found dead

Thursday evening at 8:15, in the grounds

surrounding the Executive Mansion, at Annapolis, Md. Mr. Johnson was the guest of Governor Carroll, and dined with ten days' notice for preparation.

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## WHAT THE OLD MAN DOES IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

I will tell you a story which was told me when I was a little boy. Every time I thought of the story it seemed to me to become more and more charming; for it is with stories as with many people—they become better as they grow older.

I take it for granted that you have been in the country, and seen a very old farmhouse with a thatched roof, and mosses and small plants growing wild upon the thatch. There is a stork's nest on the summit of the gable; for we can't do without the stork. The walls of the house are sloping, and only one of the latter is made so that it will open. The baking-oven sticks out of the wall like a little fat body. The elder-tree hangs over the paling, and beneath its branches, at the foot of the paling, is a pool of water in which a few ducks are disputing themselves. There is a yard-dog, too, who barks at all comers.

Just such a farmhouse stood out in the country; and in this house dwelt an old couple—a peasant and his wife. Small as was their property, there was a single article that they could do without—a horse, which made a living out of the grass it found by the high-road. The old peasant rode into the town on this horse; and often his neighbors borrowed it from him, and rendered the old couple some service in return for the use of it. But they thought it would be best if they sold the horse, or exchanged it for something that might be more useful to them. But what might this something be?

"You'll know that best, old man," said the wife. "It is fair-day to-day, so ride into town and get rid of the horse for money, or make a good exchange; whichever you do will be right to me. Ride to the fair."

And she fastened his neckerchief for him, for she could do that better than he could; and she tied it in a double bow, for she could do that very prettily. Then when she brushed his hat round and round with the palm of her hand, and gave him a kiss. So he rode away upon the horse that was to be sold or to be bartered; for something else. Yes, the old man knew what he was about.

The sun shone hotly down, not a cloud was to be seen in the sky. The road was very dusty, for many people who were all bound for the fair were driving, or riding, or walking upon it. There was no shelter anywhere from the sun-beams.

Among the rest was a man trudging along, and driving a cow to the fair. The cow was as beautiful a creature as any cow could be.

"She gives good milk, I'm sure," said the peasant. "That would be a very good exchange—the cow for the horse."

"Hello, you there with the cow!" he said. "I'll tell you what—I fancy a horse costs more than a cow, but I don't care for that; a cow would be more useful to me. If you like, we'll exchange."

"To be sure I will," said the man, and they exchanged accordingly.

So that was settled, and the peasant might have turned back, for he had done the business he came to do; but he had once made up his mind to go to the fair, he determined to proceed, merely to have a look at it; so he went on to the town with his cow.

Lading the animal, he strode steadily on; and after a time he overtook a man who was driving a sheep. It was a good fat sheep, with a fine fleece on its back.

"I should like to have that fellow," said our peasant to himself. "He would find plenty of grass by our palings, and in the winter we could keep him in the house with us. Perhaps it would be more practical to have a sheep instead of a cow. Shall we exchange?"

The man with the sheep was quite ready, and the bargain was struck. So the peasant went on in the high-road with his sheep.

Soon he overtook another man, who came into the road from a field, carrying a great goose under his arm.

"That's a heavy thing you have there, it has plenty of feathers," said the man, "and plenty of fat, and would look well tied to a string, and paddling in the water at our place. That would be something for my old woman; she could make all kinds of profit out of it. How often she had said, 'If we only had a goose!' Now, perhaps, she can have one; and, if possible, it shall be hers. Shall we exchange? I'll give you my sheep for your goose, and thank you into the bargain."

The other man had not the least objection; and accordingly they exchanged, and our peasant became proprietor of the goose.

By this time he was very near the town. The crowd on the high road became greater; there was quite a rush of men and cattle. They walked in the road, and close by the palings; and at the barrier they even walked into the toll man's potato field, where his one fowl was strutting about, with a string to its leg, lest it should take flight at the crowd, and stray away, and so be lost. This fowl had short tail feathers, and winked with both its eyes, and looked very cunning. "Cluck, cluck!" said the fowl. What it thought when it said this I cannot tell you; but as soon as our good man saw it, he thought, "That's the finest fowl I've ever seen in my life! Why, it's finer than our parson's brood hen. On my word, I should like to have that fowl. A fowl can always find a grain or two, and can almost keep itself. I think it would be a good exchange if I could get that for my goose."

"Shall we exchange?" he asked the toll keeper.

"Exchange?" repeated the man; "well, that would not be a bad thing."

And so they exchanged; the toll keeper at the barrier kept the goose, and the peasant carried away the fowl.

Now, he had done a good deal of business on his way to the fair, and he was

hot and tired. He wanted something to eat, and a glass of brandy to drink; and soon he was in front of the inn. He was just about to step in when the hostler came out, so they met at the door. The hostler was carrying a sack.

"What have you in that sack?" asked the peasant.

"Rotten apples," answered the hostler; "a whole sack full of them—enough to feed the pigs with."

"Why, that's terrible waste! I should like to take them to my old woman at home. Last year the old tree by the turf hole only bore a single apple, and we kept it on the cupboard till it was quite rotten and spoilt. It was always property," my old woman said; but here she could see a quantity of property—a whole sackful. Yes, I shall be glad to show them to her."

"What will you give me for the sack?" asked the hostler.

"What will I give? I will give my fowl in exchange."

And he gave the fowl accordingly, and received the apples, which he carried into the guest room. He leaned the sack carefully by the stove, and then went to the table. But the stove was hot; he had not thought of that. Many guests were present—horse dealers, ox herders and two Englishmen—and the two Englishmen were so rich that their pockets bulged out with gold coins, and almost burst; and they could bet, too, as you shall hear.

Hiss-s-a! hiss-s-a! What was that by the stove? The apples were beginning to roast!

"What is that?"

"Why, do you know?" said our peasant.

And he told the story of the horse that he had changed for a cow, and all the rest of it, down to the apples.

"Well, your old woman will give it you well when you get home!" said one of the two Englishmen. "There will be a disturbance."

"What give me what?" said the peasant. "She will kiss me, and say, 'What the old man does is always right.'"

"Shall we wager?" said the Englishmen. "We'll wager coined gold by the ton—a hundred pounds to the hundred-weight!"

"A bushel will be enough," replied the peasant. "I can only set the bushel of apples against it, and I'll throw myself during the year, be exceedingly rich in varied Foreign Notes.

We shall make the

**Journal Progressive**

In every sense of the term, and in all respects we shall be fully up to the times. We assure our readers that all we can do shall be done to make the **JOURNAL** instructive and attractive.

Three raps from Jip answered "Yes."

"Is you contended dar?"

"Yes."

"Don't you want to come back no more?"

"No."

"Not come back for de sake of Uncle Tom?"

Now was Jipp's opportunity; enshrouded in a white sheet, he crept softly into the room in the rear of Uncle Tom, and had approached within four feet of him when the patriarch discovered the ghost.

Fetching a leap which upset the table, and with a quaking shout of "Lord have mercy!" he bolted out the door, dashed off like a quarter horse, with the "ghost" following close at his heels. Better time was never made by Dexter than by Uncle Tom on that memorable occasion.

But he was thoroughly cured, and often afterward would say to Jipp, "Dang my eyes, of Isceber call dat old woman up again."

Where the Sun Does Not Set.

A scene witnessed by some travelers in the north of Norway, from a cliff elevated a thousand feet above the sea, is thus described:

"At our feet the ocean stretched away in silent vastness; the sound of its waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north, the huge old sun hung low along the horizon, like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood silent looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the full round orb hung triumphantly above the waves, bridge of gold running due north, spanning the water between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty, which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats; no word was said.

Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and the beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up ocean, heaven, and mountain. In half an hour the sun swung up perceptibly on his beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the flood, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day."

History of the United States of America, by Harvey P. Peet, LL. D. Pg. 423. Price \$1.50.

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It is believed that this book will meet a long felt, as the directions for use are so minute that any one, even without previous familiarity with the instruction of deaf-mutes, can easily and satisfactorily carry out their education.

It is therefore adapted for home instruction as well as for use in a class-room. In the latter it is advantageously fitted to serve as a standard of attainment and a means of securing uniformity of method, thus rendering classification easier, and obviating the injury which often arises from transferring a pupil from one teacher to another.

By its means the education of deaf-mutes can be successfully commenced at a very early age.

In order to employ it to advantage it is not necessary to use other text-books, but it will, it is thought, supply many deficiencies, and moreover form the pupil the habit of thinking in language.

With this view it need not be confined to elementary classes, as all the pupils in an institution would derive a benefit from going through the exercises.

When color on a fabric has been accidentally or otherwise destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the acid, after which an application of chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is but little known.

The buildings on Broadway, New York, from No. 442 to No. 452 were burned on Tuesday evening, the loss being estimated at \$3,000,000. Two firemen were killed and several wounded.

Now, he had done a good deal of business on his way to the fair, and he was

## Uncle Tom and the Ghost.

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### YOUR HORSE

### Needs a New Blanket.

### YOUR HORSE

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